The City of Baltimore off Cape Race-No News Obtained.

St. Jone's, N. F., Thursday, July 12, 1860.
A ship rigged screw meamship, doubtless the City of faltimore, from Liverpool 4tn via Queenstown 5th just., for New-York passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock dis forencon. She was first seen some fifteen mile and of the Cape at 9 o'clock, but a thick fog setting it the passed off to the southward so that the news-boat unable to beard her. It is barely possible that the an containing the news for the Associated Press was thrown overboard, and that it may be picked up after the feg lifts. Wind west, thermometer 60.

Wisconsin Politics.

MILWAUKEF, Thursday, July 12, 1860.
The Republicans of the 1st Congressional District resterday renominated John F. Potter by acclamation for Congress. A large and enthusiastic ratification seeting was held in the afternoon, which was addressed by Senator Dool title and others.

The Breckinridge wing of the Democracy held a Sate Convention at Springfield to-day, and adopted medical indexing the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, and recommending each County and Senatorial District to present in full a ticket of National Democracy has retained by a to the analyze decision.

erats to be voted for at the ensuing election.

The following State ticket was nominated: For Governer, Thomas M. Hope; for Lieut-Governer, Thos. Smell; for Secretary of State, B. T. Bork; for Auditor, Harry H. Smith; for Treasurer, W. H. Cather; for Electors at large, John Dougherty and Thompson Campbell. The nominations were received with much entansiasm, and a salute of 105 guas was fired in their boner.

New-York Politics.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 12, 1860.

The Democratic State Central Committee have this say called a Sate Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 15th of August next, to nominate an electoral takes and candidates for State officers. The Committee was upstymous in making the call, and the best

heling provailed.

Syracuse, Thursday, July 12, 1860.

The Central City Courier, the organ of the Democratic party in C. trail New-York, has taken down the Dougles and Johnson taket and run up that of Breckgridge and Lane. It is said that other papers in the inriege and Lane. It is said that other papers in the State will scom fellow the example. This is under-steed to be the work of Canal Commissioner Jaycox and John A. Green j., the Chair can of the National Democratic State Committee, who reside here.

Congressional Nominations.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 12, 1860.

The Democratic Convention for the IXth District of yesterday nominated C. W. Cathcart for Con acclamation.

grass by a clausation.

Grass D APIDS, Mich., Thursday, July 12, 1860.

The Republicans of the HIId District of this State are nominated Francis W. Kellogg for reflection to

Douglas Meetings.

TRESTON N. J., Thursday, July 12, 1860.

Large and c: thus as ic me tings were held this even hg in the Third and Fourth Wards of this city, to ap pourt delegates to the Democratic State Convent Resolutions were passed strongly denouncing an nion with the Br ckinridge and Lane distribution union with the Br ckinnings and Lane dismionists, and instructing the delegates to vote for no man for Elector who will not unqu'd fi-cly and in good faith satain, under all circumstances, the egular nominees of the National Democratic party, Douglas and John-

The California Overland Mail. FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., July 12, 1860. The Overland M.il coach has arrived here, as

The Overland Mail coach has arrived here, and king-the following advices:

We have no arrivals or departures to report, except the bark Candile, which sailed on the 21s, inst for Mailtonine, with a cargo of wheat and fi or. The experts of wheat from of 1859 exceeds 4,000 sacks, valuate at 1850 000. Ten convicts escaped from the State Prison on the 20th inst.

29th inst.

The Republican State Convention on the 21st, nominated Charles at Washbur e, Wm. H. Meeks, Charles A. Tuple and Antonio M. Pico, e adidates for President

A. Turle and Antonio in Proc, a change of the facts of Electors.

The Jacksonville (Oregon) Sentinel, in an extra of the 16th, says thas the official vote of every county in the State except Wasco gives Saiel, the Democratic candidate for Congress, a majority over Legan, the Kepublican candidate, of 78 vites. It adds that the vote of Wasco County will increase Sheil's majority, vote of Was o County will increase Sheil's majoris and that the Legislature is from 8 to 10 Opposition

and that the Lagsacian is majority on joint ballot.

Nothing has yet been heard from the party which isft Carsen Valley on the 9th inst., to reestablish the Pony Express

There have been no recent disturbances in the other have been in recent that there is still the proposed that there is not proposed that the proposed that there is not proposed that the pro

Washoe M nee, but it is supposed that there is still darger on the road toward Salt Lake, and hopes are entertained that the troops at Camo Ftoyd will protect the mail-toute when informed of the danger.

Accounts from the Washoe mines are not very favor-

the regarding new discoveries.

The Const-ck lead seems to widen, and appears were and more valuable and extensive. But little confidence is felt in any other silver mine. Many of the silver bunters are becoming discouraged

The Pike's Peak Express.

S. Joseph, Thursday, July 12, 1860.

By the Pike's Peak Express which arrived la evening we have the following:

DENVER CITY, July 5, 1860.

Yesterday was appropriately esterated as the Nation's birthday by a national salute, procession and other interesting exercises. The day passed off without accident or disturbance, save a shooting affray at a

out accident or disturbance, said a series are in the afternoon.

The recent favorable reports from the Arkansas bines are confirmed.

Business is still dull but improving slowly.

An average of forty teams per day are returning to the States and the arrivals from the States are decreasing rapidly.
The weather is hot.

Fire in Newark.

Newark Trursday, July 12, 1860.

The shawl, table cover &c., mill of John Duncan, at Franklin, near Newark was burned at 3 o clock a.m. to-day; 200 hands were thrown out of employment, and a large amo at of stock ready made, and naterial, burned. Lors \$100,000; partially insured. The fire is supposed to have even spontaneous combustion in the wool. The fire was so hot and fierce that nothing was saved. The building was of wood and three stories high.

The heavy machinery in the third tier was burned.

Two PROBABLE MURDERS-FRATRICIDE.-Last evening a colored man named James Butler entered the premises No. 94 Park street, kept by his brother William as a sailor boarding house, and demanded some money. Witham told him that he was unable to render him any prountary assistance, whereupon the two got into a violent altercation, during which James drew a dirk-knife and plunged it to the hilt in his brother's side, inflicting a mortal would.

The wounded man instantly fell to the floor, crying, "I'm stabbed!" James immediately fled from the house, but was bothy pursued by a policeman of the Sixth Ward and a number of citizens. Having crossed Chatham street, he ran down Rossovelt street to berry, where he dodged into a dark alley and sucexceed in escaping. William was conveyed to the Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. Bell, who gave it as his opinion that the unfortunate man could not long survive his injuries. At midnight the fratricide had not been captured.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS .- The Republic can Association of this Ward met at No. 426 Broom street on Monday, and transacted considerable routing business. They also raised a fine Line in and Hamlin banner, surmounted by the motto: "Free Speech and Free Territory."

FOUR CHILDREN DROWNED .- The names of th children drowned off Fort Washington on Thursday afternoon are: John C. Frgeman, H. J. Huff, John Caton and Wm. H. Holly.

THE STATE OF EUROPE [BY THE ARABIA'S MAILS.]

From Our Own Correspondent. TURIN, June 26, 1860.

We have here, since yesterday, the son of the Sardinian Embassedor at Naples, with confidential letters and propositions from the distressed King Bombine. Frightened out of his wits by Garibaldi's miraculous success, he first turned toward Viesna, imploring his cousin, the Austrian Emperor, to support him against revolution. The Emperor answered that he could not help him more efficaciously than by continuing to send Austrian soldiers, under the name of Bavarian volunteers, piecemeal, by the Trieste steamers to the coast of Naples; but he advised his royal corsin not to yield one inch to the difficulties of the present, and, relying on the sacred cause of Divine right, rather, temporarily to risk the crown than to grant a constitution. Disappointed at Vienna, the King of Naples sent the Commander Martinico, an enlightened and truly liberal states man, to Napoleon with the cunning promise of introducing the French laws and constitution, both at Naples and Sicily, if the Emperor would only guarantee his double crown. Napoleon received the Embassador in the most friendly manner, deplored the errors of the Neapolitan Government, in having refused to listen to the reiterated counsels of France, and expressed his disgust for the cruelty of the bombardment of Palermo, and the cowardice of the capitulation. Six months earlier, he would have been but too happy to act as mediator between the King and his subjects, but having recently contracted different engagements, he could not at the present crisis intervene in any way. Still he advised the King to try his luck at Turin by frankly

adopting an Italian national policy and alliances.

Marticleo returned crestfallen. The King, deeply moved by this failure, fell sick, and is now His Ministers advised him to grant a limited Constitution, to send proposals to Turin, to promise anything, to confer full reyal powers upon his uncles, to leave the country, and to return in better times in order to undo whatever his uncles should have done or promised. We don't know how far this platform, copied from the conduct and policy of King Ferdinand in 1820, will be accepted, but the first step is done. The confiden-tial letter of the King has arrived at Turin, promis-ing a National and Italian policy, the closest alli-arce, Constitution, Italian colors, and whatever victor Emanuel may require on condition that Sicily should be restored, and the throne of Naples, w.12 his army of 160,000 men, protected against Garibald's volunteers, now about 4,000 men strong, and against the Sicilian irregulars, who muster about 10,000 muskets, but have, as yet, no cavalry,

and scarcely any artillery.

The Turin ministerial paper contains, to-day, a long article on this subject, saying openly that the naticual movement, victorious in Sicily, cannot be stayed at the present moment; that the destinies of the King of Naples have been prearranged by himself, and that the new kingdom cannot change its policy, by supporting a tottering throne which stands in the way of Italian unity. This means, practically, that the Government will continue to layer new expeditions for reinforcing Garibaldi.

and putting him in the position for attacking the kingdom of Naples on the Continent.

Colonel Cosini is just now organizing his men who are leave on Sunday next. From among the ten thousand volunteers who have flocked to Genoa he has picked out three thousand men, many of them veteran soldiers, others enthusiastic stu-dents, and tried officers who have resigned their rank to enter into Garibaldi's army. Money is supplied by subscriptions, arms and cannons appear mysterious way just when they are required.

In fact, they come from the royal arsenals.

Thus the Sicilian forces will soon be able to cope with the Neapolitan mercenaries. And, indeed, Garibaldi has need of these volunteers, for, as far as the confidential letters from Palermo are to be trusted, the islanders did not do much in the beginning. When Garibaldi arrived, they had already lost their courage. He found no support in the population, not even guides to show the way across the recent in the with the stretch of Calatafunithe mountains. With the victory of Calatafimi the the hountains. With the victory of Calatafimi the tide turned at once, and the capture of Palermo made him the idol of Sicily. Still, he can only rely completely on his volunteers. The Sicilian insurgents are not yet able to resist an attack in the open held, and have a most superstitious fear of cavalry. At Catania, however, they fought well, and ex-pelled, after a street fight of two days, its garrison, pemoralized by the pillage of the town.

The administrative question has likewise been wisely solved by Garibaldi. It was feared in the beginning that his Ministry would be Mazzinian; but we are now informed that the Marquis of Tor-rearsa, well said by Cavour to be a man of conservative tendency, used to business and admin-istrative affairs, has been nominated President of the Council, and Garibaldi Vice-Dictator.

As to the capture of the Neapolitan steam frig-ate Capri by the Sicilians, the news is believed to

be too good to be true.

While Italy is working out her unity in the only While Italy is working out her unity in the only practicable way, Germany continues to quarrel. The papers discuss the question whether the interview at Enden has disappointed Napoleon, or Francis Joseph, or the Prince of Prussia, or each of them. The constitutional question of Hessia is still unsettled; the Federal army reform is still pending; the ambition of the small Princes is still working to constant discussion and the ruin of the country, and create disunion and the ruin of the country; and the real patriots are despairing of Germany.

We hear that Prussia and Austria are trying to

come to some understanding, but it is difficult to believe such a combination, which would only in-crease the rupture between the Princes and the people. The Austrian currency has improved a little since the Imperial Council shows signs of act-ive interference with the dilapidations and depredations comprised in the budget. As soon as they have revised it, they will give their unanimous opinion that nothing but a Constitution can heal the opinion that nothing out a Constitution can hear the wounds which are making the best progress toward killing the Empire. The Protestants in Hungary have de facto put themselves in possession of all the rights which they enjoyed before 1849, and exercise them, without, as yet, having experienced any diffi-culties from the Government.

TTALY.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

A letter from Palermo, of the 19th, says:

"The Official Gazette is almost filled with decrees organizing the different administrations and communes. It contains beside three proclamations of Garibaldione to the City of Palermo, another to the Sicilians, the third to the Rillemen of the Alps. It likewise publishes an address to Garibaldi from the prator and the Senste, and another from the inhabitants of the Isle of Utica. The French fleet in the roadstead appears likely to remain some time, as the Consul has called for contracts for the supply of bread and fresh meat for the space of three months."

ly to remain some time, as the Consul has called for contracts for the supply of bread and fresh meat for the space of three months."

A letter from Polermo states that Garibaldi lost 960 men in the conflicts of the 27th and 25th ult.

The Neapolitan Government evidently expects Garibaldi to land in Calabria. The following is a statement of the forces dispatched to oppose his advance under Gen. Nunziante: 12 battabons of chasseurs, 4 regiments of the line, 3 squadrons of hasseurs, 4 squadrons of lancers a detachment of guides, I battery of position, 2 field batteries, 2 batteries of mountain howitzers, 1 battery of rified 12-pounders for mountain services, a rocket battery, 2 companies of suppers and miners, 2 companies of pionears, and a squadron of gendarmes. These forces are to be divided into three brigades—2 for mountain service, the third to keep the highways.

The Neapolitan Generals who returned from Palermo are still detained at Ischia. They were seven in number, with Lanza at their head, the same who had proceeded to the extreme measure of bombarding the Sicilian capital. It is easid that three other generals are also in disgrace, and are to be sent away to one of the small Neapolitan islands. Gen. Clary alone has escaped, probably because his conduct at Catania is considered to have been sufficiently severe. It may be remembered that after having retaken that place, and ordered his soldiers to pillage it, which they in part effected, he was forced to abandon the town.

The police agents, who were obliged to quit Sielly for fear of being harably trea ed, have been shut up in the Palazzo dei Poveri at Næples, a large unwholesome building, half of it used as a prison and the other part

for fear of being harsely trea ed.

for fear of being harsely trea ed.

the Palazzo dei Poveri at Naples, a large unwholesome out of the forts.

building, half of it used as a prison and the other part matter of course.

as an saylum for orphans. They mutinied, it appears, and the troops were obliged to interfere and disarm them. They cannot, however, he set at liberty from a dread that they would begin robbing.

The Turin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A third expedition of 4,000 men is being prepared. The Washington, the Franklin, and the Oregon, which conveyed Medici to Palermo, returned to Cagitari on the 20th, and, after staying there a day, left for the Ligurian cosst. Many who had given up military service have gone to Sicily on hearing that there was a great want there of officers of all grades."

A letter from Genoa, dated the 25th inst., says that a steamer of 800 time and 300 horse-power, which arrived that merning at Genoa, has been sold to Garibaldi for 460,000f. It belongs to a French company, and is called the Provence—a screw. This is the fourth steamer bought by Garibaldi. The others are the Amsterdam, Helvétia, and Byzance, beside two tugs.

Garibaldi has issued the following decree:

"Considering that a free people should abolish every custom which calls to mind the old state of Slavery: Art. 1. The title of 'Excellency' is abolished without respect of persons. Art. 2. Doing homage by kissing hands is prohibited."

This decree, if acted upon, is in itself a social revolution. In Sicily the lower orders call almost every well-dressed man "his excellency," and kissing the hand is a common compliment paid by a tenafe to his landlord.

Genoa, Tuesday.—News has been received here

landlord.

GENOA, Tuesday.—News has been received here that the Dictator of Sicily had decreed the demolition of Fort Castellamare.

The first division of the revolutionary forces had

been directed towards Syracuse.

The municipality of Palermo had sent an address to The municipality of Palermo had sent an address to the Dictator, requesting the immediate annexation of Scily to the Italian kingdom. The Distator replied that such annexation was his wish, that he was a great admirer of King Victor Emanuel, and that he believed the annexation would be accomplished by him and with him, but that at present the annexation of Sicily alone would not be advisable. Besides, in the event of im-mediate annexation, he would then be under the neces-sity of retiring.

sity of retiring.

The Washington has arrived at Genoa, with 16

wour ded.

TURIN, Wednesday.—Garibaldi is said to have sent one of his agents to London in order to negotiate there a loan of 30,000,000 francs, the revenues of Sicily being

a loan of 30,000,000 francs, the revenues of Sicily being offered as a guarantee.

Mattra June 21.—The steam-tug Bulldog left for Sicily a few days ago, with volunteers, muskets, and gunpowder. She took papers for Leghorn, but proceeded to Catania where she safely landes her passengers and cargo, as d has since returned to Malta. Vice-Admirsl Fanshawe Martin, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, having his stag on board the Mariborough, and accompanied by the Queen, Cressy, James Watt, and St. Jean d'Acre, ships of the line, and the Boxer gunboat, left Malta three days ago. The squadron is, it is said, to visit Candia, Corfu, and Smyrns. A weekly communication is to be kept up between the Admir al and Malta, and the Caradoe will, we hear, leave for the fleet after the arrival of the next between the Admi al and Malta, and the Caradoc will, we hear, leave for the fleet after the arrival of the next overland mail from Marseilles. The Growler gunboat is under orders to proceed to take up her station on the Darube. The Victor Emanuel and the Lifley frigate are cally expected at Malta from Corfu. Genoa, Wednesday, June 27.—Advices from Palermo state that the Government has published an electoral law. Prince Torrearsa and Signors Pisani and Gudneri have resigned.

Gudneri bave resigned.

Great interest is felt as to the effect the promulgation of a Constitution by the King of Naples will have upon the ulterior movements of Garibald. The Paris letter of The London Daily News states

that, unless France means to abandon the policy of non-intervention, and to back up the King of Names by material help, his promise of a Constitution, far from obstructing the march of events in favor of Italian

from obstructing the march of events in favor of Italian unity, will be regarded as a piteous confession of weakness, and will strengthen Garibaldi's cause.

The intelligence from Palermo amounts to but little. The nomination of Peince Torrearsa as President of the Council and Deputy-Dictator, is said to have produced an excellent effect. He is described as a man eminently patriotic, well versed in all the intricacies of the Administration, and whose coperation will allow Garibaldi to turn his attention more particularly to Garibaldi to turn his attention more particularly to affairs of war and action, the reign of which may be

expected to soon recommence.

M. Crispi, Minister of the Interior in Sicily, who ha M. Crispi, Minister of the Interior in Sicily, who has been sharply attacked by some of the Turin journals, has addressed a letter to M. Farini, the Sardinian Minister of the Interior, giving him assurances as to the course of policy which has been adopted in the island. "To sum up all in a word," says a letter in the New Italy, "the Sicilian Minister has placed himself under the jurisdiction of the Government at Turin. For the same reason, the Sicilian army is dressed and drilled like that of Upper Italy; and what is more, the regiments in Sicily will be numbered in such a manner as to follow those of the Piedmontese army. A letter from Genoa in the Siècle says:
"Garibaldi does not appear destined to perish by the

manner as to follow those of the Piedmontese army.

A letter from Genoa in the Siècle says:

"Garibaldi does not appear destined to perish by the poignard, as was feared by some of his friends. We learn from Messina that the famous Bosco, who accepted the mission to assassinate him for 25,000f., has not had the courage to commit the crime, but has, on the contrary, had an audience of the General, to whom he made important revelations."

A letter from Naples of the 20th says:

"The captains of the two captured vessels arrived yesterday morning at this port, and furnished their representatives with every information. Mr. Chandler, the American Minister, and the Marquis de Villamarina, sent very energetic notes to M. Carafa, protesting against the abuse of force, the illegality of the seizure, the insult offered to the two flags, and demanding immediate satisfaction, as well as heavy damages. One of the two captains was taken dangerously ill soon One of the two captains was taken danger One of the two captains was taken dangerously ill soon after arriving at Naples, and, at his own request, was taken to the hospital. The passengers, who were going from Genoa to Cagliari, belong to several different rations: it is but just to say that there are a number of Garibaldians among them. A Spanish vessel and a Belgian man-of-war, as well as an Austrian frigate, have arrived in the roadsteat. The Spanish vessel is commanded by a vice-admiral, who has had a private audience of the King at the Palace. A Pied montee war steamer arrived yesterday from Palermo, with preesing dispatches for the Marquis de Villamarina, and, three hours after, again left for Palermo. Although the kingdom of Naples is apparently tranquil, considerable agitation everywhere prevails, and numerous clandestine writings are being circulated." A letter from Naples of the 20th inst. says: "Twelve battalions have just been organized with rifle muskets: the intention is to form a large army, which will be divided into three corps, and ambulances are being prepared on board two steamers in the military port. Very large orders for ammunition, provisions, and military stores have been given, and the young Kirg intends to organize the most formidable defense against any invasion from the audacious volunteers of Garibaldi. The Jesuif Fathers have dismissed all their pupils, in order not to allow themselves to be surprised by events."

Another letter of the same date gives other details of the physiogomy of Naples:

"Naples makes no movement. The Government is

Another letter of the same date gives other details of the physiogomy of Naples:
"Naples makes no movement. The Government is having the fort on the side of the city casemated, con-structing a new bastion at the Chateau Neuf, and strengthening all the other fortresses with additional eauthworks. The Castello Nuovo is a regular Bastille; en the walls which face the Strada Molo there are thirty pieces of cannon mounted, and on the side of the Largodi Castello there will be the same number. Fort Saint Elmo, which commands the city, has been well supplied with shells; I yesterday met a large num-ber of summunition wagons proceeding in that direction,

lows:
Commander Spinelli. President of the Council.
Commander de Martine. Foreign Affairs.
Signor Del Ré. Interior.
Signor Maona. Finances.
Frince Terelli. Ecclesiastical Affairs.
Signor Morelli. Public Works.
Marchal Later.

The tricolor flag has been hoisted at the Royal Castle

The tricolor flag has been hoisted at the Royal Castle and by the Neapolitan men-ofwar, and has been saluted by the guns of the foreign men-of war in the bay. An illumination took place in the evening.

The Paris correspondent of The Herald says the greatest pressure is being put by the French Government upon Fiedmont, to induce Victor Emanuel to accept the hollow offer of friendship at the hands of the King of Naples—the grant of a constitution to the kingdom of Naples at the instigation of the Emperor Napoleon. The movements of Garibaldi are, however, tather more rapid than those of diplomacy. Should he march upon Naples the fall of the Bourbon dynasty is certain. To attack Messina would be a useless sacrifice of life. The garrison is hermed in and cannot move out of the forts. If Naples fall, Messina falls, as a matter of course.

From Messina, under date or the 18th, we hear that several embarkations from the mainland had taken place, but that the gurrison had received no accession from Palermo. Desertions continued, notwithstanding the severest precautions, and the closest guarding of the gates, and the prohibition to the military to leave the city. From Catania we hear that in Biancavilla, the country people had taken vengeance of some of their old persecutors. Calabria was quiet. The Neapolitan Government had decided that all goods which had been embarked should be exempted from duty on being again landed in Porto Franco. The duties of Sicily were refused in the province of Messina and within a few niles of the city.

The following letter has been addressed by Dr. Bertani to M. Fouché, ex-director of the Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, who has been dismissed from his functions:

"Monsievr: Gen. Garibaldi, following that great law of messility which does not trouble itself about

Navigation Company, who has been dismissed from his functions:

"Monsieur: Gen. Garibaldi, following that great law of morality which does not trouble itself about petty rights, took possession of two steamers belonging to the company which was under your direction, and which vessels are now in the hands of the enemy. The solemn appeal made by the General to the feelings of the nation to make good that loss, the great access obtained in Sicily, and the certainty of the future, ought to have made the company sure of being repaid after a short delay. I now learn that, on the contrary, they punish you for the aid supposed to have been rendered by you to that great cause. Your misfortune, if it can be so called, is truly too noble for me to feel afflicted at it. Those persons, on the contrary, are to be pitied who show themselves so poor in mind and in heart as not to comprehend that when the object in view is to constitute a great nation, every private company ought to make a sacrifice, and that vessels bearing the flag of the country belong to the country as the hand belongs to the citizens. You, brave Fouché, can carry your head high, and look with confidence to the future."

The Siècle publishes the following letter:

The Siècle publishes the following letter The Siècle publishes the following letter:
"CAGLIARI, June 19.—Austria and Naples, as well
as Rome, have spies and traitors everywhere. Two
officers, one of whom calls himself Angelo Crepps, and
the other, Giovanni Batista, who has given no surname, real or pretended, managed to creep into Medici's expedition. Both of them were spies. More
than a dozen of the pretended volunteers were no better. They were landed, and given up to the authorities
at Cagliari.

ter. They were landed, and given up to the authorities at Cagliari.

"This discovery has opened our eyes, and thrown some light on the capture of the Utile and the American cipper. The combined force of a high wind and a heavy sea having driven the vessels out of their course for Cagliari, the question arose as to what should be the point of debarkation. A part of the volunteers demanded that it should be Cagliari, where they might find Medici, and thence proceed in company; others, who doubtless had their reasons insis ed that the cipper and the Utile should keep apart from the rest, and in the direction of the Neapolitan coast. It was during this dispute that the two vessels were taken.

"The strongest suspicions are entertained here that Bourbonists or Austrians got among the genuine volun-teers, and that they have, by means which the future will doubtless bring to light, informed the Neapolitan authorities of what was going on. This might explain the sudden order received by the Neapolican frigate, which captured the vessels, to quit Naples on an important mission. But whatever may be one worth of these presumptions, the fact of the sham volunteers is certain. Advise, then, the committee charged with the enrolment and enloarkation to inquire narrowly into the title and antecedents of those who beg to be allowed to join the army of independence, otherwise honest men run the risk of being victimized by on the 13th Garibaldi issued the following proclama-

tion to the Cacciatori delle Alpi:
"ITALY UNITED AND FREE.—We have no time for

"ITALY UNITED AND FREE.—We have no time for repore. Many of our brethren are still enslaved, and we have sworn to deliver them. Forty days ago you left the shores of Liguria, not for gain or reward, but to fight in favor of oppressed Italians. Soldiers of Varese and of Como, your blood has moistened the land of Sicily, where many of our countades sleep, many go about wounded, but where multitudes bless our names. In two battles against veteran soldiers you have astonibed Europe. Italian liberty rests on your bayonets; and every one of you is called on to lead the youth of Italy to fresh combats and fresh victories. To your ranks, then. In a short time you will return to the enjoyments of life, and to your wives and families. Soldiers of Calatalini, let us prepare to finish the glorious work we have begun.

NAPLES.

NAPLES.

The Central Revolutionary Committee at Naples has issued the following appeal to the inhabitants of Naples. It is dated the 15th of June:

Inhabitants of the City of Naples! Too long already have your rilect tears watered the hand of Samnium—too long have Italian brows been bent before crime

too long have Italian brows been bent before crime and infamy.

Incereatly meraced in your persons, in your property, in your honor, for forty years you have been the playthings of the ambition and of the tyranny of a handful of men. With us you have deplored the rain of the national finances: you have seen taxes levied to provide for the pleasures of an imbedile Bourbon, and become the booty of a few nebles who cetentationally displayed their luxury before you as if it were a patent of nobility.

become the booty of a few nobles who case matto lay displayed their luxury before you as if it were a patent of nobility.

You behold daily your fathers, mothers, wives and sisters, subject to cynical tortures, and immolated by a barbarous police. Blood asks for blood, and that o' your relations and defenders of your rights cries aloud for vengeance.

Slaves bought by money in South America did not tolerate such odious treatment, and we, Neap-ditans, born free men, to live where our fathers lived as rulors, how could we have submitted to such exactions, have endured such sanguinary outrages?

But let us bid a truce to timid regrets; let us leave lamentations to the tyrant; the future does not rost in his complaints. Hitherto, knocked down by the cowstrice and villany of example, taken by the contagion, our brains were confounded like those of slaves.

At the sight of victorious Sicily, at the magnanimous example of Piedmont, at the powerful voice of Garibaldi, let our hearts throw off a shameful torper, let us seize weapons to conquer, chastise, and liberate. Let Vesuvius respond to Etna, and the Apennines be the conducting wire of deliverance to our brothers of the North.

For a long time, Nespolitans, we have tolerated that which could not be avenged without shedding the blood of our fellow-citizens. For a long time we hesitated to commence an impious strengtle with our brethren led astray by pretorian uniforms

But by the side of the duties of the citizen are also those of the father; the hour has come to cast aside an unjust sensibility, to escape from the curse which

But by the side of the duties of the citizen are also those of the father; the hour has come to cast saids an unjust sensibility, to escape from the curse which weighs upon had fathers and elaves.

Let the mask be dropped! Let every man select his course; between henor and infamy traitors only can besitate, and cowards only remain undecided. Let every thing within our reach become a terrible weapon, from the deadly rifle to the sharpened lava of Vesuvine; let us rather be crushed under the ruins of Parthenore than tolerate the tyraphy of the Bourbon, and

trom the deady rine to the small pened have of varius; let us rather be crushed under the ruins of Parthenope than tolerate the tyranny of the Bourbon, and, if he needs must reign, let him reign in a churchyard Brothers, await the orders of vonr Committee; distrust had news, and especially silly manifestations only suited to encourage the oppressor, to intimidate the weak, and to delay the day of redemption.

Sons of the Samuites, invoke the courage of your ancestors; sharpen your swords, and prepare silently, for, we swear it unto you, the struggle is near at hand. Neapolitans, you are sons of Italy. Italy extends from Mont Cénis to the blood-stained waters of Sicily. Rise in the name of Italy and of liberty!

Those who shed their blood for your sates coms courageously to you, and you fight against the n!

God said to Cain: "Unbappy man, what have you "done with your brothers?" Italy wid say to you: "Cursed brothers, what have you done with your brothers?"

"Cursed brothers, what have you done with your "brothers?"

Each drop of blood shed in Sicily is a malediction on your heade, on the heads of your children, and of your children's children.

Neapolitate! Italy forgives you; but you must rise like the flames of your volcances against those who do not wish to allow Italy to exist!

NATLES, June 27.—On the occasion of the mission of the Commander de Martino at Paris no interchange of autograph letters took place between the King of Naples and the Emperor of the French.

In order to give a motive for his mission, the Commander de Martino was instructed to recall that when the Court of the Two Siedies was, in 1852, the first to recognise the refestablishment of the Empire in France Napoleon III. declared that he would never forget the

Napoleon III. declared that he would never forget the friendly step of the King of Naples. ROME.

A letter from Rome in the Perseteranta of Milan

eays:

'General de Lamoricière is greatly disappointed, and has no confidence in the result of his mission. A few days ago, in conversation with one of his friends, he said, 'I have been completely deceived as to the situation of the Roman Government. I was told that I should find an army not in a very bad condition; that I should be furnished with all the means necessariation. that I should be furnished with all the means necessary for completing its organization; that all the money I wanted for that purpose would be placed at my disposal, and that I should receive all the cooperation I might desire on the part of the people, who were a riely devoted to the Government. I have found everything quite the reverse. The army is completely demoralized, without instruction, and without discipline; I am in want of all the element, for organizing and completing it; the sums the most absolutely required are obtained with difficulty, and the feelings of the people are most heatle to the Papal Government. In this state of things you perceive that, with ment. In this state of things you perceive that, with my best winner, it is impossible for me to scored in my

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKE, CASE.

ARGUMENT of Hon. Greene C. Bronson, Corporation Connsel,

The Motion to Vacate the Judgment against the City

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-JULY 11 and 12.-Befor

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 11 and 12.—Before Justice INGRAHAS.

Judge Brodson addressed the Court as follows:

If the Court please: I rise for the purpose of closing this long discussion under circumstances of a good deal of embarroement, owing to the fact that I have heard but a small portion of the discussion which preceded me. I heard only a part of what was said by the opening connel, Mr. McKeon, and I have heard nothing of what bas been said by my friend, Judge Edmonds, and my areociate, Mr. Noyes, except a few words at the close of his address, and have only been privileged to listen to the argument of my friend, Mr. Evarts.

I have been having a play-srell, if your Honor please, not at the seaside with gentle breezes, but with the doctor and pills, and therefore it is that I have not histened as I otherwise should have to this argument, and that I have not the sdysntage of knowing what has been said by the gentlemen on the other side. However, I am now in a condition that I hope I shall be able to go on and say something of the merits of this motion.

It is important, at the outset in this case as it is in

It is important, at the outset in this case, as it is in all others, to know, as accurately as we can, what is asked on what ground the application is made, and what is the answer to it, if there be any. Now, we ask that three judgments which have been recorded against the city should be set aside. We ask that upon several grounds. First of all, upon the ground that we have merits which have not been tried as they should have been tried. That is our first ground, and we have others which I shall notice by and by. Now, in respect to merits, we stand here not only with the unal sfilldavit of the clients, "as they are advised by their counsel," but with the affidavits of the counsel themselves, showing that they have not given advice which they do not themselves credit; and the affidavits of the counsel all concurring that this case has not been properly tried, and that notwithstanding these judgments, the Corporation of the City of New-York has a good defense upon the merits. In addition to this it is said, by one of the counsel at least, that from such an examination as he has given to the trials, he does not believe that it ey have been tried in the best manner to secure the right of the city to a verdict, or to afford her the right to review on bills of exceptions. We have got all that is mustly shown on such occasions, and some more; and here, I suppose, we might rest this discussion, and ask your honor if it was fit and proper that got all that is usually shown on such occasions, and some more; and here, I suppose, we might rest this discussion, and ask your honor if it was fit and proper that such judgments should stand without a better opportunity to try the merits of the controversy; and if you will couple with what has been said the other facts which remain undisputed, in respect to the mode in which this litigation was conducted on the part of the Corporation, it seems to me to be a very plain case, and one where the Court should say that these cases should be retried. But, Sir, we shall see more of that as we go on. We say, also, that there have been unauthorized ac's, and therefore illegal acts on the part of the gentleman who represents the Corporation in of the gentleman who represents the Corporation this lingation. I say here, unouthorized acts, and with of the general and represents the order of the inigation. I say here unouthorized acts, and without speeding more time let me point you to the fact that the Corporation of the City of New York is made a party in this litigation without process, and without its consent. Has the Corporation Counsel any such discretion as that? Has he any such power? I know. Sir, that very large powers are claimed for that officer, and larger than I wish to be vested with. I have been sometimes thought to be a man of reasonable courage; but. Sir, whether I have more or less, I like to fall back sometimes, and see that there is a platoon in the rarial never felt any ambition either as private counsel or as a public officer to fight a battle all alone. Now, has the Corporation Counsel any such power as that? I suppose not. Has he any power to admit the inability of the Corporation for the acts of the tonants—to put the Corporation in their place and say that it shall respond? I suppose not. Has he any power to override the order of Judge Roosevelt? I suppose not. Now, it matters little in this discussion, in any aspect

Now, it matters little in this discussion, in any aspec of it, whether this is the result of accidental mistake of it, whether this is the result of accidental mistake, ignorance, or design. It is enough, Sir, that the Corporation has been injured, and that they come here seeking the means for r-dress. If their officer has mistaken his du y, and they have thereby suffered injury, why then they ought to be heard; and if he has tree; a setd as aims the rules of propriety, why then certainly they should be heard. It is stated in our passers that the gestleman who represented the city has miscon broader words are used; but it is stated that he misconducted the litigation on the part of the city. It is
also added in our papers, more particularly in those
which come on the part of the Controller, that he
is mixed up with the parties who assisted in the attitude of advisers, and that there has been collusice and fraud in the management of this case. Now,
if your Honor presse, I shall speak with great rearret
of anything that mey have taken place on the part of
my predecessor in office. I have no ill-will toward
him, as he well knows, or at least as he might well
know. He has always treat-d me with civility and
courtery, and I can feel nothing but pain in speaking
of him in any manner which he would not please to
hear. But still, your Honor, I have a duty to perform
even at the peril of incurring his displeasure. He is

hear. But still, your moner, I have a duty to personal even at the peril of incurring his displeasure. He is charged, I say, with misconduct as an attorney. Welt, Sir, I suppose many persons would regard that to be the fact in making his clients—not his clients—for they were not his clients—but making the Corporation of this city a party to this sitigation when they never were served with process, and were not before the Court.

The Court—Do you mean in the second suit?

Judge Brossor—I speak more particularly, your Honor, of the first suit for here I may say that on that pivot everything higges.

The Court—I sak the question, because in the seconds and third it is stared process was served.

Judge Brosson—We don't say that it was not. No. Sir, but this I do say that in the first suit, when the Corporation were out of Court by the cousent of all perites, that it is the same in effect as if they had never been in Court and they could not again be made parties without their consent or without process to bring them in sgainst their will. I am barely mentioning now what I propose to refer to at length hereafter, and again his retusing to defend the tenants when ordered by the Mayor and Common Council of the City to do so. Was that right conduct for an offleer of the Corporation having charge of its law business? I aubmit this it was not. I submit also, if your Honor please, in a controversy of this kind in volving millions of dollars in one of the suits and an ejectment in another of the suits, that it was not competent for the Corporation Counsel to consent to a reference, and take these case a cut of the old-fashioted mode of trial by Jury, without consulting any officers of the Corporation. Our ancestors though the right of trial by Jury worthy enough to secure it as a fundamental law; and it is too dears thing to Englishmen or Americans to be thrown away or triffed with. Now, had he discretion to withdraw the appeals? It is a broad exposition of the word "discretion" to say that in such a matter it should be done without the knowledge and without the consent of the men whom he undertook to represent. But these things will come out more fully as we go on, and as I proceed with the few words I have to say on this matter. And here let me say, before I go any further, that we have imputed no wrong to any Judge—Judge Potter or any other Judge, from the beginning to the endeath of the countries with the tripe of the controller was undered. Passing to the question to be corroller was

cen myself, for I certainly did hear a long time ago that Mr. Taylor was willing to give us a new trial— that at least he had said so. I don't know but what

the Controller timeelf told me so. I won't speak positively but I think he did tell me so. However, somebody did tell me so, and I answered, "Mr. Taylor mean." no such thing." And I suppose it was upon that grow," d that the Controller did not think it necessary to bus," himself in repeating the conversation or going about he see if Mr. Taylor would stand by his proposition. Well, they went on, and it was expedient to put this matter to the test. On the 9th of April last Taylor he at the Controller, and says to him, "Sir, I am ready. You can have a new trial if you want it." On the same day that is communicated to Mr. Platt, as representative of the p'aintiffs, people, and al. at the came time, seking him when we shall meet to arrange a form of stipulation. Now, sir, here is putting to the test what Mr. Taylor means by another trial, and level is preced of his sincerity. Mr. Platt answers that "Mr. Taylor is not now in town: as soon as he arrives I will speak to him upon the subject." Then follow eight of ten days after the Legislature had adjourned and Mr. Platt is again written to: "Will you be so kind as to give an answer to our note of such a date!" And you will bear in mind, Sir, that in the first note there was nothing about details, nothing about even the question of rectoring possession, only the statement, "Let us meet will bear in mind, Sir, that in the first note there was nothing about details, nothing about even the question of restoring possession, only the statement, "Let us meet and settle the principles of a stipulation." There was no embarrasement, and we were ready to meet them and arrange the details. Well, after Taylor is home, eight or ten days clapse, and Mr. Platt is again called upon. That was before this motion was noticed—a month before, or two weeks, at least. He is notified to say, "New do you mean what you say?" And Mr. Taylor is ellent, silent from that day to this, until his counsel, Judge Edmords, gets up here to upbraid the Controller, because he made this "unnecessary," this "crue:" motion.

Now, if your Honor please, it is not my business to

roller, because he made tais "unnecessary," this
"crue" motion.

Now, if your Henor please, it is not my business to
defend the Controller, but I submit that all enob remerks are unjust toward that officer. But it is said
that the Controller has consented to an improper use of
the Sinking Fund. He has been employing counsel tocarry on this litigation, and has paid them out of the
Sinking Fund: and the Controller is warned "that a
day of reckoning is coming," if he is not misquoted.
Now it so happened, if the Court please, that the sin of
the Controller, in the improper use of the Sinking
Fund, was the voting for a resolution on Feb. 5, 1859,
a few days after he came into office, to dismiss all the
counsel but Mr. McKeon. That is the transgression—
that is the squandering of the Sinking Fund. It is in
their papers, if the Court please. I will not take the
trouble to lock it up; you will find it there. That
charge is brought here, Sir, to be used in another
way—to be used to convict the Controller of incomsistency in his conduct; but there it stands as an imperishable answer to the accusation, that he has squandered the Sinking Fund? But what if he had spect
money out of the Sinking Fund? The West Washington Market property, if inbolonged to the City, and
that is a portion of the Sinking Fund. There was
a preperty of the value of two or three millions of
dollars, and why should not a faithful, sensible and
honest public officer spend something out of it to
pretect that property from plunder? If the Condollars, and why should not a faithful, sensible and honest public officer spend something out of it to protect that property from plunder? If the Controller was mistaken, if the Court please, in supposing it his duty to appropriate a portion of that property for the defense of the whole, it would not be a very grevious sin. I am greatly mis taken if, after all their assaults upon the Controller, be does not come out like tried gold. He has stood as a faithful sentinel over the Trassury, and he has a sted the right of the city to this property. Trass. has trated the right of the city to this property. True, he wished to make a compromise, if he could; but he wished it for the sole purpose of reclaiming the city from a lengthened controversy, and saving what he could to he wished to make a compromise, if he could; but he wished if for the sole purpose of reclaiming the city from a lengthened controversy, and saving what he could to the people of this city. I look upon him, Sir, as as honest, faithful and fearless public officer, and I like to see such a one in the position he so well fills; and, instead of censure, he is entitled to the thanks of this community for the fidelity with which he has discharged his trust. Now, when we come to the grounds of the motion, I beg leave to say, that there is no extrinsic matter put into our moving papers, which the counsel can put his finger upon, that should not properly be there. There was nothing inserted there to would the feelings of any one, unless he was justly exposed to censure. There were no comments; the leading affidavit is a mere history of the transaction without note or comment and such were the papers which were served upon them. I think, may it please your honor, that these papers are unanswerable, and they are unanswered because they are unanswerable. The attempt here is to get up false issues, and to mislead us thus from the true point of the controversy. The counsel complains also that we have not able. The attempt here is to get up false issues, and to mislead us thus from the true point of the controversy. The counsel complains also that we have not pointed out wherein the fraud, or wherein the collusion exists. The last counsel (Mr. Evarts) who addressed your Honor, said if there was collusion of fraud, it must be at some point where it could be proved standing out all alone. I don't understand is so. You may hang a man on circumstantial evidence and if you may hang a man on circum stantial evidence you may also gather up the facts which show that it and if you may hang a man on circua stantial evidence you may also gather up the facts which show that a nun has acted either properly or improperly in a matter of much less consequence than taking the life of his fellow man. And here I beg leave to say that I shall speak a word with respect to the Commissioners of the Land Office, not because they are here on trial, but because they stand connected with the transaction, and are one of the links in the ciain of evidence which reach other parties, who do stand here to be considered. The papers, your Honor, speak for themselves, and if they can answer these papers, we consent to be dismissed from this place, and if they cannot answer these, our right to a trial is established, and I believe we are entitled to what we seek. Now it so happens, Sir, that Harbor Commissioners were appointed in 1855 to explore the Harbor of New-York, and see if there were excroselyments upon it, and they discovered that there were several portions of land where the Corporation or somebody else had gone beyond the limit of 400 feet granted by the Montgomery Charter. They made that discovery, and they reported it so at Albany to the Mate. Well, now, here was enough to excite the cupidity of men who expect to make money easier than your Honor or I ever made it. Here was enough, if the Court please, here was the West Washington Market "outside of the 400 feet, and now we will see what we can gain by it." If the spoculation did not come out a blank, it was well worth the effort, and the effort was made. Now, in looking at the auplication of Mr. Taylor for the whole concern. Bir. Taylor's application was made, and a lease was granted, and what I say is this, that before the lease was granted, and what I say is this, that before the lease was granted the matter was arranged somewhere else. Where I know not, but I infer that, Str., for I have a right to speak from inferences. I infer that from the face of the papers, and if I go beyond the ground of mederation in making inferences, the blow will fall upon mwelf and upon no one else. But what occurred enthe 34th of April. 1883? Taylor & Breunan write a letter—I will put them both in now—to the Commissioners of the Land Off her stating that "the State own in fee, a large property in New York, called the West Washington Market. Please to give us a lease of it fore \$5,000, and they sit down and resolve that they hall have it. Is that the way that the lease be granted for one year. Now, Sir, is it possible to suppose that all this bappens? They get a letter from Taylor & Brennan on the 24th of April, asking for a lease for \$5,000, and they sit down and resolve that they shall have it. Is that the way that the affairs of men ordinarily take place? No inquiry about the value of the property. No inquiry about the value of the property. No inquiry about the value of the property. The Gone and an ordinary and more than on the sea. How the first of the property. The Commissioner set to total ignorance of the real value of the property are the tr

See Eighth Page.